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AUTHOR Tsang, Kuo-jen
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ABSTRACT

A survey of "Journalism Quarterly," "Gazette," "Public Opinion Quarterly," "Journal of Broadcasting," and "Journal of Communication" reveals that the early research on international news flow or coverage emphasized two aspects of news: (1) how the United States was portrayed in the media of other nations, and (2) what the effect of American society was on the foreign news it received. In the early 1950s, the research trend began to shift to a more specific, quantitative, and empirical direction. Both government and private sources provided large grants for projects conducted in a number of important institutions. The most essential work of this trend was a series of report issued from 1952 to 1956 by the International Press Institute. A review of the studies published since 1970 reveals at least four frameworks that have been used to analyze international news: content analysis of international news, the theoretical proposition in the news, the imbalance in news flow, and factors influencing the process of news flow. Problems inherent in the current research trend involve the limitation of methodological techniques, generalizable knowledge, discovery of subject categories, and research propositions. (HOD)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH:

A META-ANALYTIC ASSESSMENT

BY

Kuo-jen Tsang

Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Journalism

The University of Texas at Austin

(512-458-3929)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH: A META-ANALYTIC ASSESSMENT [1]

1. INTRODUCTION : Conceptualizing International News

In 1953, the Public Opinion Quarterly presented a special issue to international communication, announcing the "Grand Opening of the World to communication research" (Katz & Pilsworth, 1980, p. 135). In his contribution to this issue, Lazarsfeld optimistically predicted a promising growth in the field, claiming that it was extremely important to recognize and explore the "special opportunities and responsibilities of international communication research as a major news development within the social sciences" (Lazarsfeld, 1952, p. 483).

More than three decades have passed since Lazarsfeld made his remark on the emergence of international communication research, and we have seen a spectacular expansion in this field in terms both of quantity and quality. For studies specifically dealing with international news communication, the growth is also outstanding. As seen in the number of publications shown in Table 1, this increase was particularly active between the 1940s and 1950s and this trend has continued through this decade.

Conceivably, the content and context of the previous studies on

international news communication have also experienced extensive changes (Deutsch, 1956). The earlier interests in propaganda and comparative media systems (see Lazarsfeld, 1952; Smith, 1956; Mowlana, 1973; Lee, 1982; also see below in section 2) have shifted to today's hotspots in examining news values (i.e., Bergsma, 1978; Matta, 1979; Atwood, 1982), news factors (i.e., Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Rosengren, 1970, 1974, 1977; Dupree, 1971), news structures (Galtung, 1971; Nnaemeka, 1980), and news flow imbalances (i.e., Hester, 1971, 1974; Larson, 1979;), to name just a few subjects, in the world communication system.

The concept of international news has been defined numerous times by various researchers (i.e., Davison, et al., 1980, p. 10; McAnany, et al., 1982, p. 7). Among others, Hur (1983) presented the term in a simple but concise way: "International news is . . . the activities of news exchanges between countries, regions, or between countries and regions" (p. 6). Hur also emphasized that any research dealing with the topic of international news must be concerned with the communication products which are disseminated across national boundaries through international mass communication network. Semmel, who studied international news in U.S. newspapers, defined international news as "any story with a foreign referent (country, leader, organization, etc.), a foreigh dateline, and/or

international content in the lead paragraph" (1976, p. 733). Semmel continued to suggest that in international news research foreign activities were typically divided into internal and inter-nation or international types of events.

Hester's definition of international news includes five necessary categories:

--any news under a foreign dateline;

--news originating in one country (i.e., the United States) but clearly upon a foreign topic;

--news about international agencies/organizations;

--any pictorial material upon foreign subjects; and

--any foreign subject material or item appearing in editorial or letters-to-the-editor (Hester, 1971).

Unlike these definitions metioned above, Le Duc (1981) claimed that "international news should not be considered as a distinct category of news items, rather only as a descriptive term for particular *domestic* news stories made available to international news agencies for use by foreign media client (emphsis mine)" (p. 141). Additionally, when bemoaning the traditional concept of international news, Markel, founder of the International Press Institute (IPI), recently said, "International

news is not foreign, it's local, it's immediate, it's highly relevant to the nation and people" (cited from Pratt, 1980, p. 9).

Even in this small sample of definitions about international news, we have already seen at least two theoretical--as well as methodological--problems associated with the field. First, there is a vague distinction between the terms "foreign news" and "international news." Second, researchers have not made much effort to discern the differences between "international news flow analysis" and "international news coverage research."

In general, the confusion from the first duality is more of a conceptual rather than methodological problem. That is, in a sense, foreign news is always relevant to world affairs and thus needs to be almost always considered as a part of international news. Or, as Markel stated, "Foreign news is misnomer. In this interdependent world, we are affeced by almost any event, almost everywhere" (cited from Pratt, 1980, p. 31). McAnany also pointed out that the use of "foreign news" greatly ignors the actual characteristic of such news involving at least two nations (1982, pp. 6-7; also, Peterson, 1979, p. 120).

The misunderstanding of the second two phases, between "international news flow analysis" and "international news coverage

research," has mainly resulted from a methodological puzzle. As Hur (1982, 1983) indicated, the international news flow research is essentially a "flow or transaction" study, dealing primarily with the volume and direction of news between and among countries. International news coverage research, on the other hand, usually concerns the analysis of the amount, type, nature, and structure of international news disseminated across national boundaries. In other words, the flow study is interested in message proceedings, while coverage studies are chiefly involved with content analytical work of news values, news factors, and news patterns. The flow study examines mainly news exchanges between or among nations, and the coverage research refers to the content of news.

This paper, consequently, suggests that future studies in this field be more cautious to the distinctions of these two pairs of terms. The failure to distinguish between terms often causes a confusion in building up theoretical propositions and thus delays the construction of applicable theories in an area. In this paper, however, these four types of studies will be considered and reviewed altogether since no first-hand quantitative data are involved here. The following research questions are posed for this paper:

1. What has been the historical background for the study of inter-

national news research in past decades?

2. What are the main characteristics of the current research trend in this field?

3. What are the problems facing today's research and researchers in the analysis of international news in terms both of theory and methodology?

4. What are the main contributing studies and researchers in this field?

II. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

A quick survey of Journalism Quarterly, Gazette, Public Opinion Quarterly, Journal of Broadcasting, and Journal of Communication would reveal that the early research on international news flow or coverage emphasized two aspects of news: how the United States was portrayed in the media of other nations, and what the effect of American society was on the foreign news it receives. These studies published in the early stage of this field fall into three general types. The first group of studies mainly originated from Harold D. Lasswell's explorative work on Allied propaganda during the First World War (i.e., Durant, 1936; Spitzer, 1947; Coste, 1950; also Lazarsfeld, 1952), which was concered with

communication activities for creating favorable images across national boundaries.

The second category includes studies concentrated on the subject of foreign news in the press of certain countries either individually or collectively (Hart, 1961, 1963; Markham, 1961). Also included in this group are those studies which examined the amounts of foreign news in America's mass media or the flow of foreign news between the United States and other countries, studies based mostly on small-scale content analysis to find out how America was portrayed (i.e., Merrill, 1962; Wolfe, 1964). Lee (1982) called the work involved in this group the "attribute studies".

The third group dealt largely with comparative media systems, aiming at introducing or evaluating the press or other communication systems in different nations. In Journalism Quarterly, for example, much of the literature, mostly published before the 1950s, reported on the press in Brazil (Sharp, 1940), China (Hsin Ye Wei Ma, 1938), France (Barlow, 1937), and Poland (Olszyk, 1938), to name just a few countries.

Generally speaking, the research tradition of international news communication implied by these early studies was closely related to the historical events (Turnball, 1957; McNelly, 1958). For example, as

Lazarsfeld (1952) indicated, international communication research made its beginning during World War II with particular interests in studying the shortwave propaganda from the German side. Toward the end of the war, however, interests in international organizations as a means of preserving world peace stimulated most of the research and writing at that time. During the 1950s and 1960s, studies related to the media image of America sprouted simultaneously with the East-West tension.

Such a significant correlation between the international news research and historical events reminded us of at least two entities: First, researchers in our area often watch the world environment closely and their studies are frequently policy-oriented (Mowlana also witnessed a burst of research on intrenational communications strongly affected by U.S. strategic interests; see Mowlana, 1973, pp. 73-90). Second, this attitude with strong interests in current enviromental changes, unfortunately, has also prompted many studies in international news communication with no continuity, focus, or coherence in their content. Along with these shortcomings, studies in this area have often been criticized as being fragmented (Lee, 1982), or non-accumulated (Smith, 1956, p. 192; Schramm, 1963, pp. 18-19). Since researchers were frequently influenced by the "event agenda," they were comparatively

unable to lead the field to a more abstract and theoretical level.

- Smith noted this problem and called it the "cultural lag" in the quality of international communication research in the United States (Smith, 1956). In his analysis published almost three decades ago, Smith criticized that, while the world conditions seemed to legislate the redirection of concern to other areas of inquiry, "much of the attention of the major researchers [in internatior.. unication] has been on the rather traditional problem of the propaganda in supporting of 'hot' or 'cold' war under relatively 'conventional' conditions" (Smith, 1956, p. 183). Smith also expressed his hope that the field would acquire greater *maturity* in dealing with communications in relation to total human and social interaction and motivation.

Although in a sense Smith's criticisms were aiming at the more general area of internatinal communication research, his arguments were still shared by other scholars interested in the flow of international news. For example, in Hur's recent articles (1982, 1983), he repeatedly identified the similar problem of lacking the readily discernible patterns of elaborate character in the data in world news research. Hur also complained that "there are few research findings [in this area] on what can be called theories" (Hur, 1983, p. 19), and that this shortage has made

theoretical synthesis difficult and premature, if not totally impossible, for international news research.

III. FOUR CONTRIBUTING STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

In the early 1950s, the research trend in this field began to shift to a more specific, quantitative, and empirical direction. Both government and private sources, including Ford and Carnegie Foundations, provided large grants for projects conducted in a number of important institutes. For example, MIT initiated a program on "Studies in International Communication" (Smith, 1956, p. 16). UNESCO also administered far-reaching analyses of mass media on an international level and produced a series of data books and monographs with an overview of the world's network of mass communication media (UNESCO, 1962; Schramm, 1960; Buchannan & Cantril, 1953; also Schramm, 1963, pp. 18-19).

The most essential work of this trend, however, was probably set by a series of reports issued in 1952-56 by the International Press Institute (IPI) in Zurich (IPI, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956; also see Robinson & Sparke's comment, 1976, p. 203). With a membership of more than 1,350 editors representing 600 newspapers in 45 countries, this organization was founded in 1951 by editors assumably having no links with any government (IPI, 1966). Considered as the first systematic survey of international

news flow, these IPI publications illustrated problems concerning the "imbalanced" news exchanges between developed and develoing nations--a topic which has since dominated the area of international news communication research for more than 30 years.

In general, IPI's studies concluded that two-thirds of all foreign news transmitted by the world news agencies were of the "official" kind, chiefly about politics and largely a reflection of American policy. They further revealed that the five world news agencies were the paramount source of news for the average newspapers in and out of the United States, and that the coverage of the news agencies is heavily centered on a few major countries, namely, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, etc. Since the average reader was getting incomplete and often distorted pictures of foreign news events, IPI so recommended to have more in-depth explanations of foreign news, a better balance in coverage of foreign affairs, and more space in the press devoted to international news (IPI, 1953, pp. 8-12).

Probably as a result of IPI's studies, researchers reported that rates for transmitting news in Asia by worldwide news agencies were reduced in the 1950s, and, on the other hand, the flow of news in that area was increased (Root, 1958, p. 85). Also under the IPI sponsorship, French and

German editors were then getting acquainted with each other at about the same time (Schramm & Atwood, 1981, pp. 178-9).

IPI's initial exploratory work was followed by Schramm's more complex and specialized studies beginning in the early 1960s (Schramm, 1960). In his pioneering study of world press, Schramm compared 14 newspapers in 14 nations with conclusions similar to those of IPI's. That is, the flow of international news was basically thin and "unbalanced," with heavy coverage of a few highly industralized countries but with little mention of those nations with low economic and political status (Kayser reported a similar result after comparing 17 world major dailies for a seven-day period; see Kayser, 1953).

Schramm also continued IPI's research tradition in studying international news agencies and consecutively issued two reports on this subject (Schramm, 1978, 1981). Interestingly enough, in Schramm's more recent comparative studies which examined the output of the Western wire services with news issued in the Asian press, Schramm softened his criticisms of those transnational news organizations (such as UPI, AP, Reuters, and AFP) by concluding that the wire services generally were doing a fairly good job of reporting Third World news. The problem, he felt, was much more that the mass media in developing nations were not making

proper use of the information that was available to them (Schramm & Atwood, 1981; also see Davison et al., 1980, pp. 13-14).

In essence, Schramm's greatest contribution to the research of international news was his identification of major concepts and dimensions in the field, specifying the pattern, nature, type, structure, and factors of international news flow and coverage (also see Hur's comment, 1983). His continuous efforts in presenting results found from his comparative studies of world media systems also have provided us a useful picture about the problems as well as the possible solutions in regard to the flow of world news.

Following the framework defined by the IPI's reports and Schramm's studies, Hester, who engaged in a number of studies on international news mostly published in the early 1970s, released his most extensive discussion in 1974. In this study of the performance of the Associated Press (AP), Hester found that the news being disseminated by the Western wires could be classified into a few major subject categories (i.e., military-defense, foreign relations, economocs, etc.), and that this news flowed mainly from a few countries. In this article, which was excerpted from his doctoral dissertation, Hester redefined the methodology for foreign news content analysis--for example, what should be regarded as

"foreign" and how to categorize the subject matter of news. He also pointed out the importance of interviewing and surveying the editors to get insight into their perception of foreign news selection and reader interest.

In his subsequent studies on this topic, Hester changed his interest from the wire services (1974a, 1974b) to other media, including television (1978), shortwave broadcasts (Hester, 1984; Hester & Barnes, 1978), and the Inter Press Service (1979). He also successively expanded his concerns to such topics as: defining international news categories (1971), presenting theoretical propositions (1973), and suggesting important news flow determinants (1976). As Hur suggested (1984), Hester's main contribution to the research of international news was his formulation of a set of theoretical hypotheses explaining and predicting the volume and direction of world news flows and factors affecting such flow.

Unlike the three major contributions examined above, the fourth one, in a broad sense, was an effort made by a group of researchers (mostly Scandinavians) who undertook a different approach to study the flow of world news. Among them, Galtung and Ruge's work (1965) probably has attracted the most attention in this area. In this article they developed a framework of analysis consisting of a list of "news factors" (the properties of events) which increase the likelihood that an event will be perceived as newsworthy. More specifically, they asked three questions in their study: 1) What is it that makes the phenomena surrounding foreign news? 2) What is the process that a news event is transmitted to a news user? and 3) What are the factors that make news flow, or not flow, from one point to another in the international news?

In this extensive study of news structure, Galtung and Ruge first suggested 12 theoretical propositions on attention, set up four hypotheses to be tested by content analysis of the presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian papers, and then presented another 12 suggestions for better coverage of foreign events. Later, however, colleagues in the International Peach Research Institute in Oslo challenged and criticized the Galtung and Ruge approach as being mostly psychological (i.e., Rosengren, 1970, 1974, 1977). Rosengren, another Scandinavian

researcher, responded to this criticism by suggesting that not only cultural and psychological factors but also political and economic factors are possibly relevant to the flow of international news. He then compared the election coverage of British, East German, and Scandinavian newspapers and suggested that some "extra-media" data, such as trade relations among nations, could also be good indicators of news coverage of world affairs (Rosengren, 1977).

In another article written in 1970, Galtung argued that the hierarchy of nations is an important variable causing information flow. He then presented the idea of "elite-centeredness of news," which has also been observed by another Scandinavian researcher, Østgaard (1965), a Swede, from another angle by claiming that the media not only reflects but also upholds the hierarchical ordering of nation-state. This theory was later repeatedly tested by researchers such as Richstad (1978), Nnaemeka (1981), and Hicks & Gordon (1974). In general, most of Scandinavian scholars (including Sande, Østgarrd, Galtung, Rosengren) were interested in locating the factors influencing the flow of international news (also see Berg, et al., 1977).

In summary, at least four fundamental studies of international news research could be identified. IPI's reports have opened up the whole

research area of international news communication to interested scholars and students. Schramm continued this tradition by identifying a number of important subfields for researchers. Hester conducted empirical studies to test hypotheses proposed by the earlier studies, including those of IPI's and Schramm's, and also contributed to the field by offering more theoretical propositions about the volume and direction of the flow of international news research. Scandinavian researchers, on the other hand, have concentrated their efforts on the factors that make an event newsworthy. On the whole, all these studies have encouraged the growth of the field in the recent decades.

IV. THE CURRENT RESEARCH TRENDS[2]

According to Richstad and Nnaemeka (1980), the crisis of international news erupting during the mid-1970s has brought wide changes in the research patterns of news flow and the ways in which the flow is conceptualized and described. The field gained tremendous appeal and popularity particularly after the Nairobi Conference of UNESCO in 1976, while Third World nations complained about Western media's unbalanced coverage and thus asked for a "new world information order (NWIO)." In general, the Third World's demand has caused a fundamental shift from the

1970s to 1980s in the content of news exchanges across national boundaries, that is, from "Western-dominated, colonial/imperialist-based news structures to a more diffused, decentralized news flow structure, with a variety of alternative flow structures based on various interests and mutual needs" (Richstad & Nnaemeks, 1980, p. 5).

When we reviewed those studies published since 1970, it seemed appropriate to point out that at least four types of framework have been broadly employed to analyze international news. The first one, which is concerned primarily with the **content** of international news, often adopts one of the five different methodological approaches: 1) Geographical approach, which examines international news flow on a cross-national (i.e., Kliesch, 1980; Pollock, 1980), cross-regional (i.e., Hester, 1971), or worldwide basis (Larson, 1979); 2) media approach, which investigates international news by studying single medium (i.e., Almaney studied television, 1970; al-Mujahid examined newsmagazines, 1970; Sahin et al. surveyed newspapers), cross media (meaning two different media, i.e., Atwood & Bullion compared newspapers and news agencies, 1982; Kristiansen et al. compared radios and televisions, 1972), or multiple media (more than three kinds of media, i.e., Lent & Rao studied int'l news in two newspapers, one newsmagazine, one TV broadcast, plus AP 'A' wire,

1979); 3) event approach, which analyzes the pattern of news flow based on either a general news or single/multiple events model; 4) time-period approach, examining the flow of international news based on either short or long-term periods; and 5) studying-method approach, meaning research studies adopted one or combined research methods to investigate international news (see Tables 2 & 3).

Six theoretical approaches comprise the second framework; these represent the philosophical bases for studies on international news. The first approach includes general conceptual analyses of news flow, such as Galtung and his colleagues' propositions, Nam's function theory of international news (1971), and Nnaemeka and Richstad's center-periphery theory (Nnaemeka, 1978; Nnaemeka & Richstad, 1980, 1981; Richstad, 1978). The second approach under this framework is composed of studies on news values. McComb & Shaw's theory of agenda-setting (1972) and media sociologists' definitions of news values were both borrowed extensively to explain news flows in the international scene. For example, Matta's study (1979) closely examined the Latin American concept of international news, while Bergsma (1978) tested the hypothesis that the more news values an event satisfies, the higher the chance it will be reported.

The third subfield in this (theoretical) framwork was basically derived from Galtung and Ruge's classical research (1965) on locating determining factors in the process of news exchanges (i.e., Dajani & Donohue, 1973; Hicks & Gordon, 1974; Rosengren, 1974, 1977; Charles, 1979). Studies in this area also intended to identify the news sources which controlled the flow of news (i.e., Matta, 1979; Skurnick, 1981). The fourth approach here contains a large number of researchers whose attention have been on the so-called gatekeeping function of news at the international level (i.e., Atwood & Bullion, 1982; Peterson, 1979; and Hester, 1974).

News flow research sometimes was involved with topics in other areas, namely, foreign policy, politics, etc. This characteristic becomes the fifth approach under the framework of theoretical research on international news, emphasizing an interdisciplinary perspective of studying world news. Such studies include news flow and foreign affairs (Agha, 1978; Almaney, 1970), news flow and political independence (Nnaemeka, 1978; Bishop, 1975), news flow and the election in another country (Winter, 1982; Thorn, 1971); news flow and war coverage (Lee, 1978; Goren et al, 1975); and news flow and sociopolitical development (Coffey, et al., 1977).

The sixth approach under the theoretical framework relates to the image studies, along with a tradition enacted by Lippmann's work on stereotypes (1922). Researchers in this group have often investigated the so-called "news maps" of the world (i.e., Atwood & Bullion, 1982; Gerbner & Marvanyi, 1977; Dupree, 1971), as well as images of countries portrayed in international news.

The third framework of international news research can be labelled as "news imbalance," since it deals with an attempt to maintain a "balanced" or two-way flow of international news. Weaver & Wilhoit's 1981 study, for example, tried to determine whether elite countries receive more news coverage than Third World countries. A study like this often concerns itself with "news value imbalances." Another approach in this framework relates to the "subject imbalances," that is, whether "hard news" or any specific news category (i.e., military-defense) gained more attention than others (i.e., Becker et al., 1981; Hester, 1974; al-Mujahid, 1970). The third approach, which may be termed "source imbalances," frequently concluded that Western news agencies dominated the world information market and the Third World hardly gained any coverage by these transnational news media (Le Duck, 1981; Skurnik, 1981; Larson, 1979; Schramm, 1978).

The fourth approach here is labelled as referring to "news structure imbalance," involving studies concerned with one-way flow of international news, or about the imbalanced news exchanges, between regions or nations with a "structural flaw" (Richsdat, 1978; Hicks & Gordon, 1974). The last category in this framework mainly includes those studies investigating the "quality imbalance" in international news, such as the notion that Third World countries always received bad and crisis-oriented coverage (i.e., Riffe & Shaw, 1982; Larson, 1979; Bishop, 1975).

The fourth framework of the current trend is related to the bulk of literatures in this area dealing with **news factors**. Here, five categories were identified: a) cultural/historical affinity, meaning researchers found that cultural relationship between or among nations/regions controlled the intensity of international news between or among them (i.e., Skurnik, 1981; Dajani & Donolue, 1973); 2) geographical distance, showing that physical distances between countries and regions influences the flow of international news (i.e., Sparkes, 1978; Dupree, 1971); 3) ideological affinity, which argues that ideology is the main cause of news flow (i.e., Adams & Joblove, 1982); 4) economic factors, including trade relations (Rosengren & Rikardsson, 1974), import or export indexes (Charles et al.,

1979), and GNP (Dupree, 1971), which dominated the causes of world news transmissions; 5) population, or demography, which determined the strength of news exchanges between or among nations/regions (Charles et al., 1979); and 6) other factors, including the development of telecommunications (Hur, 1979; Charles et al., 1979); negativity of news events (Wilhoit & Weaver, 1982); tourism (Sreberny-Mohammad, 1978).

In summary, four frameworks of current research tradition have been identified in this section to work toward synthesizing the literatures related to international news published between 1970 and 1982. A list of these categories is given in Table 2, which also shows the various approaches included in each framework. An itemized list of articles are presented in Tables 4 and 5 in order to show contents and methodological characteristics specified in these studies. In the following section, a criticism of previous studies will be introduced, and a concluding remark is included afterwards.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

First of all, when we reviewed the literatures of the 1970s and 1980s (see Table 3), we found several methodological problems existing in today's international news research. A close look at Table 3 revealed that

most empirical studies conducted in this period were completed by using content analysis (91%), and only a handful of research designs were executed by employing other single or combined methods. In a sense, it seems that the research tradition of international news flow has been dominated by the technique of content analysis.

Indeed, content analysis remains one of the most powerful empirical research designs in the social sciences. It obviously has disadvantages as well. For example, it can only examine the "recorded" communication, and all the data need to be arranged in a way permitting analysis. Second, content analysis always has potential problems concerning its reliability and validity, which means, if the analytical procedure is not consistent, or if the document chosen for examination is not appropriate, the findings from content analysis may be doubtful and problematic (see Holsti, 1969).

Therefore, when we considered our data obtained from previous studies in the 1970s and 1980s, we were amazed with the relatively large number of the work done by utilizing content analysis exclusively. This problem became just as puzzling as we noted the lack of studies using other types of methodology (namely, survey research, experiments, etc.). For example, during the whole period examined, only a couple of articles (Sparkes, 1980; Peterson, 1979) were designed to study the perception of

international news in the reader's mind, or the so-called audience research, by using a technique such as survey. The insufficiency of having this kind of research work would have restricted our ability to understand the public's desire for certain news. We also have very limited knowledge about the pattern how the people in different societies select news about other nations. Do people in Japan, for example, own the similar perception of news selection with the Americans? Do the Chinese request the same kind of news items as Brazilians? Unless we have more endeavors in this direction, these questions will not possibly be answered soon.

The lack of experimental designs and multiple methods in the domain of international news research also has prevented us from knowing the truth about international news concepts. More importantly, this problem has made it impossible to obtain a comprehensive view of the reasonings of international news flows, thus delaying the crucial task of constructing theories in our field.

A number of researchers have noticed this embarrassing situation and harshly criticized the superficiality of the research trend brought up by this concentration of using a single method in international news studies. For example, Nnaemeka (1981) criticized that

> All of these studies employ a method of content analysis--namely, the classificatory scheme developed by Bush or a variant of it--which does not discriminat between event types but rather lumps all kinds of events into pre-selected 'news subjects' (p. 102).

Nnaemeka continued his expression of disappointment by warning that such insufficient patterns would lead us to question the "theoretical and practical implications" in our work.

Hence, it seems that studies using a variety of research designs on a certain topic would enable us to understand the world better. More specifically, studies based on a participartory consideration (i.e., using survey or experimental designs), rather on a sender's viewpoint (i.e., using content analysis alone), would be much more significant.

Another similar picture shown in Table 3 is that most researchers conducted studies in international news were not very extensive in their way of using empirical techniques. Most of them examined only one single medium (most frequently the newspaper and probably always included the New York Times) in one country (although not shown in this table, the United States was the most often cited "host country") to analyze the news flowing from the other country or region. The sample size included in their studies usually was less than one month, and only one research technique (usually content analysis) was employed. Only limited numbers of subject categories were identified in these studies (frequently political or economic news), and statistical methods oftentimes were not applied except the simple frequency counts.

Truly, this kind of research projects cannot provide us any complete picture of the mass communication systems related to the international flow of news. The repeated efforts on a few topics in this area, i.e., news quality imbalances and news value inequalities, have wasted a lot of our time without improving our knowledge about other reasonings of news at the international scene. Sometimes, findings from these studies were even conflicting one another simply due to varied sampling methods employed in different time and from differnt media. Generally speaking, these studies

have failed to show us a useful panorama, and the information contained in them was less accumulative.

To improve this perplexity, more studies on untouched hypotheses should be encouraged (i.e., Is the coverage of news about a country related to that country's economic development? That is, Does the more developed a country become, the more news it produces?). Researchers should also engage in more systematic reviews of literatures in order to reflect the state of the art in our area. Essentially, we need to discover the long-term effects of certain news flow patterns. Varied research techniques and statistical measurements would be helpful in the future projects, and, finally, those pieces involved with only a few "old-fashioned" purposes need to be avoided.

Theoretically, the most crucial and critical problem facing us in international news communication, as well as the general field of mass communication, is the lack of synthestic effort to combine and generalize previous findings provided in varied studies in order to show some "theories." As Rogers (1981), Schramm (1963), Smith (1956), and more recently Hur (1983, 1984), have all pointed out, we definitely need to have more theoretical models of the communication processes to explain and compare the important features and differences in our field. On the other

hand, we also need to have some types of research designs as suggested by Galtung & Ruge (1965), Hester (1971), and Rosengren (1974) that will introduce more hypotheses. In other words, the second level of abstraction is crucial in guiding our future research direction. In this sense, when each study is conducted, the researcher should sincerely consider the problem of validity. Questions such as "How far can this research be generalized to another time, place, or country? Is it only a one-shot study? Can it help us understand the process of news flow in an accumulative way? Can it contribute to our knowledge by solving current probmes in international news research?" should all be kept in researchers' minds throughout research proceedings.

Finally, this paper has tried to discuss the past and current trends in international news research. By conducting a systematic, meta-analytic review of previous literatures with both theoretical and methodological orientations in mind, the discussion of this study can be summarized as follows:

--The international news research has long been a topic of interest to students of communication. Our historical review of literatures showed that the interest of researchers in this domain was frequently concurred with contemporary events.

--Four studies which have significantly contributed to our field were identified. IPI's studies in the 1950s initially explored the field of international news research. Schramm's research patterns have led later researchers to new areas. Hester's interests in the volume and direction of news flow have opened up some new territories for researchers. Scandinavian scholars' approach to news factors enabled us to know more about the process of news dissemination.

--At least four frameworks can be identified as associated with the current trend in the research of international news. The first framework primarily deals with the **content** of international news and includes five kinds of approach (event, media, time, studying methods, and geographical). The second framework refers to the **theoretical** proposition in the news, and adopts different approaches to examine news values, news factors, gatekeeping function, interdisciplinary interests, news and images, and other conceptual items. The third framework concerns the **imbalance** in news flow, such as subject imbalances, news value imbalances, source imbalances, news structure imbalances, and news quality imbalances. The last framework identifies determining **factors** influencing the process of news flow, such as economic ties, ideological relations, geographical distance, cultural heritage, and

population.

--There are some problems inherent in the current research trend in our field. Limited methodological techniques have been the most prevalent one and need to be promptly replaced with or accompanied by other techniques. Other problems include: no accumulative knowledge was generalizable, only a few of subject categories have been discovered, and not enough propositions were suggested or hypothesized by researchers.

When looking into the future, it is necessary that we redirect our trend and interest in the international news research. When we study the imbalances existing in world news exchanges, for example, we also need to keep our own research practices balanced. In a way, the shortcomings that have been discussed in this paper can also be considered as suggestions for some future work in this area. We need to have more comparable and coherent data on the content as well as the type and measurement of international news flow. Four conceptual frameworks have been identified in this paper, but obviously more abstract work needs to be executed in the future.***

FOOTNOTES

[1] For the definition of "meta-research," see Rogers, 1981.

[2] Data included in the following section were collected by using a process which can be described in short as follows: 1) All empirical studies related to the subject of international news appeared in the following journals between 1970 and 1982 were selected: Journalism Quarterly, Journal of Communication, Journal of Broadcasting, Public Opinion Quarterly, Communication Research, Journal of Peace Research, Gazette, Columbia Journalism Review, Communication & Development Review. The reason to choose these journals for review was based on their content as closely related to international communication research. In order to expand the scope of our research sample, several books published during the same period were arbitrarily selected and reviewed. Book chapters related to the topic of international news were also included in this research if they were executed by a researcher using a quantitative methodology. Books selected were: W. C. Adams, Television Coverage of Middle East, 1982; W. C. Adams, Television Coverage of International Affairs; L. E. Atwood et al. International Perspectives on News, 1982; J. A. Lent, Third World Mass Media: Issues, Theory and Research, 1979; H. Fisher & J. C. Merrill, Internatioanl Communication : Media, Channels, and

Mass Function, 1976, 2nd.; Communication Yearbook, 1977-1982; Communication Review Yearbook, 1980-82; J. Richstad and M. Anderson. Crisis In International News: Policies and Prospects, 1981. 2) International news was defined in this research as the activities of news exchanges between countries, regions, or between countries and regions. The period studied was 1970-82. All the articles in selected journals, yearbooks, books, or annals with an emphasis on international news were examined and collected. Each article was then treated as a study source. 3) After the collecting and reviewing work, each article was assigned to each of the following aspects: a) geography of news studied, b) type of media examined, c) type of international news content investigated, and d) characteristics of the primary data collected and analyzed in these studies (also see Hur, 1984). 4) The final stage of this research involved a comparative analysis of all the collected studies on their content, methodology, and research patterns. Results are presented in Tables 3 through 5.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH: 1920-1982 *

Time Period	Number of Studies
1920-29	3
1930-39	9
1940-49	7
1950-59	28
1960-69	32
1970-79	54
1980-82	35

*Data from 1920 to 1969 were obtained from Mowlana, 1973, p. 83. The rest of the data, including only quantitative studies (with methodology clearly identified) published during those decades, were collected by this author. For more details about the methodology of this data collection, consult Hur, 1983, 1984. Only studies published before 1982 were included for this analysis.

TABLE 2

THE FRAMEWORKS OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS RESEARCH

First Framework: News Content*	1. Event Approach 2. Media Approach 3. Time Period Approach 4. Studying Methods Approach 5. Geographical Approach
Second Framework: Theoretical Analysis	1. General Conceptual Approach 2. News Value Approach 3. News Factors Approach 4. Gatekeeping Funcation 5. News Flow and Other Studies 6. News and Image Studies
Third Framework: News Imbalances	1. Subject Imbalance (i.e., hard vs. soft news) 2. News Value Imbalance (i.e., no coverage of the Third World) 3. Source Imbalance (i.e., Western media dominance) 4. News Structure Imbalance (i.e., center-periphery relations) 5. News Quality Imbalance (bad news, etc.)
Fourth Framework: News Factors	1. Economic Affinity (trade, GNP, etc.) 2. Idological Affinity (political ties) 3. Geographical Affinity (physical distance) 4. Cultural/Historical Affinity (race, language, religion, etc.) 5. Other factors (population, telecommunication, tourism, etc.)

*For items associated with the first framework, see Table 3.

TABLE 3

RESEARCH APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL NEWS WITHIN THE FIRST (NEWS CONTENT) FRAMEWORK (N= 89)

1. GEOGRAPHIC APPROACH	89	(100%)
Country-World*	43	(48.3%)
Cross-Country	26	(29.2%)
Country-Region	15	(16.9%)
Cross-Region	2	(2.2%)
Int'l Organizations	3	(3.4%)
2. MEDIA APPROACH	89	(100%)
Newspapers	35	(39.3%)
Televisions	21	(23.6%)
News Agencies	7	(7.9%)
Magazines	4	(4.5%)
Radios	5	(5.6%)
N'spapers + Wires/Magazines	7	(7.9%)
Newspapers + TVs	1	(1.1%)
Radios + TVs	1	(1.1%)
Multiple Media	4	(4.5%)
Others/Unknown	4	(4.5%)
3. EVENT APPROACH	89	(100%)
General Int'l News	60	(67.4%)
Single Event	15	(16.9%)
Multiple Events	14	(15.7%)
4. Time Period Approach	89	(100%)
One Week or Less	23	(25.8%)
One Month or Less	29	(32.6%)
Less Than One Year	17	(19.1%)
One Year or Longer	14	(15.7%)
Not Identified	6	(6.7%)
5. Studying Method Approach	89	(100%)
Content Analysis	81	(91.0%)
Survey Research	5	(5.6%)
Experimental Design	0	(0 %)
Multiple Methods	3	(3.4%)

*This subcategory includes studies on world news/country and world news/region.

TABLE 4:

A LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS STUDIES BY CONTENT*, 1970-82

Study & Year	Type of Study	Journal Name**	Area Studied	News Event	Studying Method	Media Studied
Adams, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982a)	Mid East/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Adams, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982b)	Cambodia/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Aghe, 1978	Journal Article	Gazette	Egypt; Israel	Single Event	Content Analysis	2 papers
Almaney, 1970	Journal Article	JOB	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
al-Mujahid, 1970	Journal Article	JQ	Pakistan/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 Newsma-zines
Altheide, 1982a	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982a)	Iran/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Altheide, 1982b	Journal Article	JQ	Iran/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	3 TV networks
Asi, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adam, 1982a)	Arab & Israel/US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Atwood, 1982	Book Chapter	(Atwood 1982)	/Asia	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	6 papers + 5 wires
Bagnied, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adam, 1982a)	Egypt, Israel/US	Single Event	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Bailey, 1976	Journal Article	JOB	Vietnam/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Becker, 1981	Journal Article	Gazette	USA/Yu-goslavia	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Multiple Media
Belkaoui, 1978	Journal Article	JQ	Arab & Israel/US	Multiple Events	Symbolic Analysis	2 papers + 3 magazines

Bergsma, 1978	Journal Article	Gazette	/Dutch	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Television Networks
Bishop, 1975	Journal Article	JQ	Country/ Region	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	2 wires
Bledsoe, 1982	Journal Article	JQ	World /US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	7 maga- zines
Boyd, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	Cross- regions	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	10 radio stations
Breen, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982b)	Australia/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Charles, 1979	Journal Article	JOC	Africa/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 paper (N.Y. Times)
Coffey, 1977	Journal Article	JQ	Cross Country	Single Event	Content Analysis	6 papers
Dajani, 1973	Journal Article	Gazette	/6 Arab Nations	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	6 papers
De Verneil, 1977	Yearb'k Article	Com Year- book 1	Cross- Country	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	35 papers
Dupree, 1971	Journal Article	Gazette	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 maga- zine
Elliott, 1981	Journal Article	JQ	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	6 radio stations
Gerbner, 1977	Journal Article	JOC	Cross Country	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	60 papers
Goren, 1975	Journal Article	JQ	/Israel	Single Event	Survey Research	108 news- men
Henningham 1979	Journal Article	Gazette	/Japan	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Wires
Hester, 1971	Journal Article	Gazette	Cross Regions	General Int'l News	Multiple Methods	3 wires + 15 papers
Hester, 1974 a	Journal Article	Gazette	L. Ameri- ca/US	General Int'l News	Multiple Methods	1 wire (AP)

Hester, 1978a	Journal Article	Gazette	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Hester, 1978b	Journal Article	CADR	World/ country	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 radios
Hester, 1979	Book Chapter	(Lent, 1979)	World/ 3rd World	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 wire
Hicks, 1974	Journal Article	JQ	/Israel, US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 papers
Kern, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adam, 1982a)	Afghan/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	2 TV Networks
Kliesch, 1980	Journal Article	JQ	/4 Asian Nations	General Int'l News	Survey Research	
Kressley, 1978	Journal Article	Comm Research	Cross- Regions	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	2 TV systems
Kristiansen, 1982	Journal Article	JQ	Afghan/ Britain	Single Event	Content Analysis	2 TVs + 4 radios
Larson, 1977	Journal Article	Gazette	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Larson, 1979	Journal Article	JOC	World/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Larson, 1982	Book Chaper	(Adam, 1982b)	World/ US	General Int'l News	Cotent Analysis	3 TV Networks
Le Duc 1981	Journal Article	JOC	Int'l Or- gnizaton	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	2 TV Networks
Lee, C. C. 1982	Book Chapter	(Atwood 1982)	US China	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	1 paper
Lee, R. S. H. 1978	Journal Article	JQ	Korea/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	6 papers
Lee, S. C. 1979	Journal Article	Gazette	Japan/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 papers
Lent, 1979	Journal Article	Gazette	Asia/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Multiple Media
Liu,	Journal	Gazette	/Ceylon,	General	Content	2 papers

1972	Article		Taiwan	Int'l News	Analysis	
McCoy 1982	Journal Article	JQ	Cross-Country	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	4 papers
Matta, 1979	Journal Article	JOC	/Latin America	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	14 papers
Meeske, 1982	Journal Article	JQ	Iran/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	3 TVs
Mishra, 1979	Journal Article	JQ	Mid East/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 TV + 4 papers
Morales 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982b)	L. Amer/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Nam, 1970	Journal Article	Gazette	World/ Korea	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 paper
Nnaemeka, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	/Pacific Islands	Single Event	Content Analysis	3 papers
Nnaemeka, 1980	Journal Article	Gazette	/Pacific Islands	Single Event	Content Analysis	19 News-papers
Nnaemeka, 1981	Journal Article	Comm Research	/Pacific Islands	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	27 papers
Oliver, 1977	Journal Article	JQ	USSR/ the West	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	5 radio stations
Paletz, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982b)	World/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	3 TV Networks
Peterson, 1979	Journal Article	JQ	/Britain	General Int'l News	Survey Research	98 news-men
Peterson, 1981	Journal Article	POQ	/Britain	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	1 paper
Pinch, 1978a	Journal Article	CADR	/Third World	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	20 papers
Pinch, 1978b	Journal Article	JOC	Int'l Or-ganizaton	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 agency
Pollock, 1980	Yearbook Chapter		Cross Country	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	2 papers

Pratt, 1980	Journal Article	Gazette	Africa/ US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	6 magazines
Rachty, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	/9 Arab Nations	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Newspapers
Raskin, 1981	Journal Article	JOC	World/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	Multiple Media
Richstad, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	/Pacific Islands	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	32 papers
Riffe, 1982	Journal Article	JQ	Third Wld/US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	2 papers
Rimmer, 1981	Journal Article	Gazette	/U.S.	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	AP 'A' Wire
Roech, 1981	Journal Article	JOC	World/ France	Single Event	Content Analysis	Newspaper + AFP
Robinson, 1976	Journal Article	Gazette	Canada, US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	39 papers
Rosengren, 1974	Journal Article	Gazette	Mid East/ Sweden	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Multiple Media
Sahin, 1973	Journal Article	JQ	Turkey/ US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	1 paper
Sahin, 1982	Book Chapter	(Adams, 1982b)	World/ US	General Int'l News	Survey Research	1 TV Network
Sande, 1971	Journal Article	JPR	/Norwegian	General Int'l News	Multiple Methods	Radio
Schramm, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	/Asia (9 Nations)	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 wires + 14 papers
Schramm, 1980	Yearbook Chapter	Mass Com R Yearb'k	/Asia	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	Wires + 16 papers
Semmel, 1976	Journal Article	JQ	/U.S.	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 US papers
Skurnik, 1978	Journal Chapter	Gazette	/Ivory Coast	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 paper

Skurnik, 1981	Journal Article	Gazette	/Africa	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	6 African papers
Smith, 1971	Journal Article	JQ	Sino-India/US	Multiple Events	Content Analysis	1 paper (N.Y.Times)
Sparkes, 1978	Journal Article	JQ	Canada, US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	39 papers
Sparkes, 1980	Journal Article	Gazette	World	General Int'l News	Survey Research	240 interviews
Sreberny, 1978	Journal Article	CADR	World/ Iran	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 Iranian newspapers
Tadayon, 1980	Journal Article	Gazette	Iran/US	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	1 paper (N.Y.Times)
Thoren, 1971	Journal Article	Gazette	US/ Sweden	Single Event	Content Analysis	10 papers
Vilanilam, 1972	Journal Article	Gazette	US,India	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	4 papers
Wang, 1972	Journal Article	JQ	/China	General Int'l News	Symbolic Analysis	1 News Agency
Weaver, 1981	Journal Article	JOC	/U.S.	General Int'l News	Content Analysis	2 wires + 1 paper
Winter, 1982	Journal Article	JQ	Canada/ US	Single Event	Content Analysis	14 papers

(89)

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*All these studies chosen for reveiwing were empirical research published between 1970 and 1982. They must be published with methodologies clearly identified. A total of 89 journal articles or book chapters were included in the final version of this comparison.

**CADR: Communication and Development Review; CR: Communication Research; JOB: Journal of Broadcasting; JOC: Journal of Communication; JQ: Journalism Quarterly; PCR: Journal of Peace Research; POQ: Public Opinion Quarterly; Adams, 1982a: W. C. Adams. Television Coverage of Middle East. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1982a; Adams, 1982b: W. C. Adams (ed.). Television Coverage of International Affairs. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1982b; Atwood, 1982: L. W. Atwood & S. J. Bullion (eds.). International Perspectives on News. Carbondale, IL.: Southern Illinois University Press, 1982; Lent 1979: J. Lent (ed.). Third World Mass Media: Issues, Theory, and Research, 1979.

TABLE 5:

A LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS STUDIES BY METHODOLOGY, 1970-82

Study & Year	Sample Size	Type of Sample	Length of Sample Time	Catego-ries Used	Statis-tics	Conclusions in Summary
Adams, 1982	20,000+	Minutes	Jan.1,'72-Dec. 1980	By Nations	None	Low coverage to nations other than Israel and PLO.
Adams, 1982	30 58	Stories minutes	Apr/1975-Dec/1978	Not shown	None	Low level of news coverage of Cambodia.
Agha, 1978	962	Editor-ials	Sep 13, 1973 Jan 31, 1974	40	None	As tension increases, trust suspition ratio decreases.
Almaney, 1970	182; 391	Stories; Minutes	April, 1-28; 1969	10 areas	None	Only hot events were reported.
Mujahid, 1970	71,077	Wordage	1962-65	3	None	More f'ign affairs than do-mestic news; balanced.
Altheide, 1982	375 664	Stories; Minutes	Nov.4,'79-June 7, 1980	6 events	None	"TV diplomacy."
Altheide, 1982	368, 642	Stories; Minutes	Nov. 4,'79-June 7, 1980	15	Chi-square	3 networks presented same messages to viewers.
Asi, 1982	183	Stories	15 weeks in '73,76-77,79	Not shown	None	Pro-Israeli coverage of US TV shifted in '70s.
Atwood, 1982	1,429 260,292	Stories Words	Dec. 7,8 1977	12 subjects	Corre-lation.	News maps of the world developed.
Bagnied, 1982	1,545	Minutes	Nov. 9-Dec.1, 1977	Not shown	None	"Visual coverage" was created by TV
Bailey, 1976	465	Stories	13 weeks in 1965-1970	20 subjects	None	Ground actions and air combats were main subj.
Becker, 1981	18,086	Themes	Sep. 1- Oct. 31, 1978	28	Correla-tion	Foreign relations domina-ted news coverage.

Belkaoui, 1978	442 110	Stories issues	June, 1967 & Oct. 1973	2 images	Gamma	Shifting images of Arabs & Israelis in two wars.
Bergsma, 1978	221	Pro- grams	Sept., 1975 + Feb., 1976	10 news values	Kendall Tau Corr.	Inverse relations bet'n negativity & proximity...
Bishop, 1975	4,462	Articles	1st-3rd week, Dec. 1973	9 subjects	None	Wires fail to interpret African nations
Bledsoe, 1982	?	Stories	1970-79	13	None	Mass periodicals portray the world as "troubled."
Boyd, 1978	20 91	Stories Minutes	Dec. 12, 1977	20 events	None	10 broadcasters focus on events in Africa.
Breen, 1982	197 165	Stories Minutes	1970-79 (no sample)	10	None	One third of stories deal with legal/political theme.
Charles, 1979	1,673	Stories	6 months in 60,65,70,75	11 subjects	Reg'sion cor'ation	N.Y. Times Covers only a few nations.
Coffey, 1977	Varied	Square inches	One month each in'65-68	9 themes	None	More struggles & confrontations were reported
Dajani, 1973	1,581	Col/ inches	3 weeks in 1971	5 themes	Correlation	Cultural ties less important than ideological bias.
De Vernell,'77	470	Articles	2 weeks in 1972	7 indep. variables	Cor'ation Reg'sion	No correlation bet'n news & trade/comm variables
Dupree, 1971	4,508	News items	March 1961	10 (ind. variables)	Reg'sion cor'ation	News factors are identified.
Elliott, 1981	55	News items	Feb.11-15, 1980	22 themes	None	11 wld news items per day offered by int'l broadcasts
Gerbner, 1977	11,437	News items	May 24, 1970	15 areas	None	W. Europe gets more coverage by all press systs.
Goren, 1975	108	News- men	Oct.20-Nov 4 1973	13 sources	T-value cor'ation	Differences in resident & visiting correspondents.
Henningham, '79	1,147	Stories	5 days in 1977	8 subjects	Correlation, X2	Keydo editors select news similar to US wire editors
Hester, 1971	8,371	Column inches	14 days in 1969	6 subjects	None	Wire news on a few subjects, from a few nations.

Hester, 1974a	1,636	News items	June 28-July 18, 1971	18 subjects	Correlation	Agreement bet'n AP staff in L. American and N.Y.
Hester, 1978a	53,270	Seconds	1972-76	18 subjects	Correlation	More military news, large part of world ignored.
Hester, 1978b	17,925	Seconds	10 days 1976	15 subjects	None	News content in a few categories, nations.
Hester, 1979	131,850	Words	May 7-12,14 1979	20	None	IPS an alternate to serve 3rd World.
Hicks, 1974	?	Square inches	Feb 9-Apr 29 1973	5	Rho; chi square	Ethnocentrism, elitism, news distance main factors
Kern, 1982	357 122	Minutes Stories	Dec.21,79-Jan 21, 80	12 events	None	Foreign story is viewed thru a domestic prism.
Kliesch, 1980	405	Newsmen	Summer, 1978	22 nations	None	Low presence of newsmen in SE Asia after Vie'm War
Kressley, 1978	Varied	Items	1961-71	Not shown	None	Imbalanced news exchanges were shown.
Kristiansen, '82	260	News items	Jan 16-Feb 1 1981	9 subjects	Eval'tive As'tion A.	A change of emphasis of reporting.
Larson, 1977	808	Stories	1972-75	By nations	None	Level of development correlated to news coverage.
Larson, 1979	998	Stories	1972-76	9 subjects	Correlation	More crisis news but less coverage for 3rd World.
Larson, 1982	5,478	Stories	1972-79	Varied by areas	None	TV coverage of regions was improving.
Le Duc, 1981	2,034	Items	Jan-March, 1974	7	None	Definition of Int'l news was set.
Lee, C.C. 1982	594	News items	1979;1980	25 dimens's	None	"Linkage Politics" was stressed in China's US cov.
Lee,RSH 1978	396	Themes	Jun 25-July 10, 1950	By themes	Chi-square	Korean & US papers differ in terms of war front news
Lee,S.C. 1979	147	News items	July '77-Jan '78	9	None	Controversy and negative news gained attention.

Lent, 1979	Varied	Varied	Varied	3 subj.	None	Political & crisis-trivia news emphasized.
Liu, 1972	2841 3837	Inches	1967(T'wan) 1970(C'lon)	24 areas	None	Geographical & cultural ties are important.
McCoy, 1982	497	Stories	May-July, 1978	Varied	None	Complete and unbiased reports were shown.
Matta, 1979	22,832	Col/Centimeters	Nov. 24-27, 1977	9 areas	None	Heavy reliance on Western wires.
Meeske, 1982	2,120	Sentence	3 weeks in 1980	3 type of sentences	None	Neutral report by the 3 TV networks.
Mishra, 1979	296	News items	3 weeks in 1971	7 subjects	None	More news on Israel, Egype, and Iran.
Morales, 1982	2,888	Minutes	1970-73; 1978-79	6 issues	None	3 networks varied little in ranking issues.
Nam, 1970	477	News items	One week in Jan. 1968	5 subj	None	Functional distance a determinant of news flow.
Nnaeme-ka, '78	?	Articles	Varied	Not shown	None	Independece increases foreign news coverage
Nnaeme-ka, '80	2,552	News items	Nov. 1-7, 1976	10 events	Correla-tion	Colonial structured networks are important.
Nnaeme-ka, '81	105	News events	Nov. 1-7, 1976	Not shown	Factor analysis	News factor analysis.
Oliver, 1977	300	Broadcast hours	June 9-15, 1974	3 programmings	None	Content difference reflecting political env'oment
Paletz, 1982	193	Stories	July 1, '77-June 30, '79	Not shown	None	3 networks' coverage of 3 deviant groups similar.
Peterson, 1979	98	Questionnaires	------	35 question items	Correlation	Consensus among newsmen confirmed.
Peterson, 1981	3,739	News events	Jan 3-9, Feb 4-10, '75	22 categoreis	Chi-square	Galtung & Ruge's factors confirmed.
Pinch, 1978a	6,942	News items	5 days in Dec 1977	8	None	3rd Wld pays more attention to themselves.

Pinch, 1978b	327	Stories	12 days in 1977	5 topics	None	Pool reports developed in 3rd World.
Pollock, 1980	297	Articles	Varied for 3 countries	3 time periods	None	Strategic interest is a factor of news flow.
Pratt, 1980	3,150	Stories	Jan. 19-Aug. 21, 1976	8 subject	None	Bad news prevalent.
Rachty, 1978	1,195	Stories	5 days in Dec. 1978	8	None	More news from 1st wrd; Reliance on 4 wires.
Raskin, 1981	654	Stories/ editorials	6 weeks in 1980	Not shown	None	Little opposing viewpoints by US media about UNESCO
Richstad 1978	4,710	News items	Nov. 1-7, 1976	11	None	One-way news flow; no flow bet'n political blocs
Riffe, 1982	140	Issue dates	2 weeks, 1970-79	14	Correla-tion	3rd World news was conflict-oriented.
Rimmer, 1981	214 56,848	Stories Words	6 days in 1977	15 subjects	None	Distorted world picture prevalent.
Roach, 1981	199	Stories	6 weeks in 1980	Not shown	None	Biased & incomplete coverage of UNESCO Conf.
Robin-son,'76	263	Issues	1 week in 1975	30 regions	Corre-lation	Cultural & historical ties confirmed; trade not.
Rosen-gren,'74	2,916	News items	4 weeks in Fall 1971	7 subjects	Corre-lation	Trade the most important factor.
Sahin, 1973	144	Stories	1951-54; 1965-68	9 topics		N.Y. Times reflects the change of U.S. policy.
Sahin, 1982	425	Inter-views	June 6, 1979	Not shown	None	Int'l affr news not a disadvantaged category.
Sande, 1971	208	News units	15 days in 1964	Varied	Corre-lation	Additive & compementarity hypotheses confirmed.
Schramm 1978	1,646	Stories	Dec. 5-9, 1977	15 subj.	Corre-lation	Heavy reliance on 4 news agencies for daily infor.
Schramm 1980	3,382	Stories, words	Dec. 4-10, 1977	15 subjects	Factor A. Correla.	Asian papers domestically oriented; less crisis news.

Semmel, 1976	2,414	Stories	Oct-Dec, 1974	3 types of news	Rho correlation	Foreign news mainly from a few elite nations.
Skurnik, 1978	464, 6,410	Articles Col/cm	Jan/Apr, '75 March, 1976	Not shown	None	More on African news & current events.
Skurnik, 1981	571	Articles	March, 1976	13 areas	None	National interests the main factor of news flow.
Smith, 1971	325	Events-interaction	1962	21	Correlation	N.Y. Times coverage adequae.
Sparkes, 1978	110	Inches	2 weeks in 1975	12	Correlation	Canada/US news tied with trade; US dominated.
Sparkes, 1980	240	Questionnaires	?	7 subjects	t-test; gamma	TV the most used medium for foreign news.
Sreberny 1978	2,531	Stories	May 21-26, May 28, '77	21	None	Economic ties more important than population, etc.
Tadeyon, 1980	99	Stories	1971-76	11	Correlation	Iran coverage expanded due to oil crisis.
Thoren, 1971	48,453	Col/cm	Sept. 2-Nov 7, 1968	3 positions	Pearson r	Positive correlation bet'n US coverage & news hole.
Vilanilam 1972	6,771	Column inches	1st 2 weeks, 1965,1970	6 areas	None	India neglected by US media.
Wang, 1972	103; 565	Items; symbols	Mar24- July 31, 1971	5 periods	t-test; chi sq'e	Decline of hostility before Pin-Pon diplomacy.
Weaver, 1981	336	Stories	2 weeks in 1979	12	Chi-square	More news from less developed nations.
Winter, 1982	288 3,768	Stories, inches	May 19-23, 1980	7 themes	None	US papers emphasizing clashing news; accurate.

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